

The General Assembly.

DECEMBER 18.

The House worked all the morning on the calendar and nothing of general interest came up until Mr. Magill, of Abbeville, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, the President of the United States and party are now visiting in our State, and

Whereas, the General Assembly is now in session and desires to extend to the President and the gentlemen accompanying him that courtesy due his exalted character and official position, be it,

Resolved, by the House, the Senate concurring, that an invitation be and is hereby extended to the President of the United States and the gentlemen composing his party, to visit the General Assembly now in session and accept the privileges of the floor of the two Houses."

Dr. Wyche, of Newberry moved to receive them as information.

Mr. Duncan, of Newberry said: "I hope this matter will not be disposed of in this way. I am opposed to extending such courtesy to a President for whom we justly entertain so little respect. I therefore move to table these resolutions."

Speaker Jones said that, as the presiding officer, he doubted the propriety and policy of adopting such a motion as Mr. Wyche had made.

Mr. Manning, of Sumter, said that the matter had come before the House and any action looking to receiving it as information would have a bad appearance. The House ought not to do that, neither ought it to lay it on the table. It ought not to go into journal. He thought that the best thing that could be done, was for the author to withdraw it.

Messrs. Patton, Watson, Tatum, and Rainsford, the latter three, leading Reformers, spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution and urged the House to pay the respect due the office of President.

The resolution was adopted without dissent.

Mr. Davis's bill to change the system of practice in trial justice courts was discussed at length.

Mr. A. K. Sanders's bill to regulate the foreclosure of mortgages on real estate came up with amendments and unfavorable minority report, and caused the most important discussion of the day.

Mr. Patton moved to strike out the enacting words. The bill changed materially the laws of the State relating to mortgages and was aimed particularly at Scotch mortgages. Mr. Winkler made a strong argument in favor of the bill, and offered a substitute bill, a little more carefully worded. Mr. Skinner opposed it as did Mr. Gadsden and others. Then the substitute was killed on motion of Magill.

The bill was then passed, as amended, in this shape:

Section 1. That form and after the passage of this act no sale under or by virtue of any mortgage or other instrument in writing, intended as security for a debt shall be valid to pass the title of the land mortgaged unless the debt for which the security is given shall be first established by the judgment of some court of competent jurisdiction; and all sales shall be made by the officers of the court as now or hereafter provided by law, or unless the amount of the debt be consented to in writing by the debtor subsequent to the maturity of the debt, such consent in writing to be recorded in the office of the register of mesne conveyance, where the mortgage or other instrument in writing given to secure such debt is, or ought to be, recorded.

When Mr. Manning's Australian ballot bill "to promote the independence of electors and to enforce the secrecy of the ballot" was called up, Mr. Manning said the bill was a most important one. He had introduced it in response to what he believed to be a demand for honest elections. He realized that it could not pass at this session. The ballot needs purification. The Australian system was no experiment. Many of the countries of the world and the States had adopted it. All he wished to ask was that the special report of the committee to continue it till next session, be adopted and urge every member to take it home with him and give it careful consideration. The bill was then continued to the next session.

At the night session Mr. Duncan attempted to revive the Cleveland matter, but was promptly sat down on by the House.

The new liquor law was taken up and after a long fight the majority passed it to a third reading over all opposition.

A hard fight was made against the bill, but it was without avail as the measure was labelled "Administration" and argument had no effect.

The Senate passed the Metropolitan Police bill. The Conservatives and non-partisan Reformers made every effort to defeat the tyrannical measure, but it was carried through as an administration bill over every protest and argument. The law gives the Governor and two commissioners, whom he is to appoint, police control of every town and city in the State containing more than 1,000 inhabitants.

There were a few other bills passed, but none of special importance, except the bill in reference to the terms upon which railroads lying within the State may be purchased, leased or operated, and the bill reported by Mr. Moses in reference to public advertising. It

provides that the rate hereafter shall be one cent a word for the first insertion, ½ cent a word for subsequent insertions, with 5 cents a word for captions, each insertion. The committee's amendment, making it two and one cent respectively, was defeated.

Mr. Moses who reported the bill, gave several instances showing "space rates" to have been taken advantage of by certain publishers, and with leads and slogs, grossly abused. The bill effects a decided cut in the present legal rate, even when set solid.

The bill to establish a reformatory for youthful criminals was killed.

DECEMBER 19.

The House considered third reading bills and passed them in order.

The bill to provide against combinations of fire insurance companies provoked a hard fight, but was finally passed and ordered sent to the Senate.

The bill reducing the salaries of auditors was passed. The salary of the auditor of Sumter County was fixed at \$1,100.

A large number of Senate bills were passed in the routine order without debate.

At the night session the Constitutional Convention bill was taken up. The bill was amended in several particulars. The time of meeting was fixed for the 24 Tuesday in September, and the election of delegates on the third Tuesday in August.

The first Monday in March was fixed as the day for the beginning of registration and ten days will be allowed.

The proposition to appropriate \$2,500 to the State Fair was discussed at length, but the amendment was laid on the table.

The bill to prohibit the three-fourths clause being attached to any insurance policy was reported unfavorably.

The Senate disposed of the Jim Crow car bill by laying it on the table.

The appropriation bill was taken up at the night session. The most important committee amendments adopted were those increasing the appropriation for the South Carolina College of \$21,000 as fixed by the House, to \$25,000; the Citadel Academy from \$15,000 to \$18,000; Clemson from \$15,000 to \$35,000, and the Winthrop Normal College from \$55,000 to \$65,000.

Mr. Buist succeeded in getting the restoration of the salary of the Charleston quarantine officer to \$1,800 from \$1,400. Mr. Walker did the same service for that office at Georgetown, from \$300 to \$500, and Mr. Verdier persuaded the Senate to restore the salaries of the office at St. Helena and Port Royal to the figures prior to the slash in the House, viz: \$800 each.

An attempt was made to have the salaries of the two new Judges increased from \$3,000 to \$3,500, but the motion was voted down.

DECEMBER 20.

The chief incidents of the day in the House were the parting address of Senator-elect Tillman, the consideration of the metropolitan police bill and the continuation until next session of the claims of the old State Bank for bonds lost. The hard work of yesterday provided a pretty good list of third reading bills and among them were the schemes providing for the Constitutional Convention, the bill permitting the more general use of surety bonds, the Lexington-Columbia bridge bill and the scheme by which it is proposed to crush out the Southeastern Tariff Association.

Among the first of the second reading bills taken up to-day were those incorporating the Abbeville, Pelzer and Piedmont Railway Company, and to allow the commissioners of York to borrow money with which to pay past indebtedness.

Gov. Tillman, who was leaving the city in the afternoon, came into the House to say good by to his friends, and was invited to make a short speech. He did so briefly.

The Senate bill to authorize the Treasurer to issue to Samuel Lord, as receiver of the State Bank, bonds or stock equal in amount to 50 per centum of the par value of certain 7 per cent State bonds and interest thereon, which bonds were taken and lost or destroyed by Federal soldiers during the late civil war, and to which the said receiver by decrees of the Courts has been adjudged entitled, and to permit the refunding of the same under the Acts for the redemption of the State debt was continued to the next session after a lengthy debate.

The Metropolitan Police bill was taken up by the House at 1 o'clock. Mr. Thomas, of Richland, moved to strike out the enacting clause, and made a very forcible argument against the measure. The bill was discussed at great length and with more than usual earnestness by the members. The opponents of the measure did most of the talking, but those who were supporting it had a few speakers to defend the measure. Messrs. Manning and Wilson spoke against the measure.

The State says of their speeches: "Mr. Wilson, of Sumter, made one of the best speeches of the evening. He said that he did not often tax the patience of the House, but to be silent now would be to be false to the principles of true Democracy, and it would be a base dereliction of duty if he did not protest against this measure. He could not discuss the law in detail, and he need not as the ground had been fully covered by his friend from Richland. It could not be denied that at first the law had not been respected but all knew why. To-day the law was re-

cognized as settled, and if this new element of friction was not injected into it, the law would now be respected. As an agriculturist he deprecated the differences between town and country and he hoped that the House would rise above passion and prejudice and not pass such a blot upon the fair fame of the State as the bill would be."

"Mr. Manning opposed the bill briefly. He was an original opponent of the dispensary law, but like many others he had seen some beneficial features resulting from it, and this change of sentiment in its favor was a growing one, but if this drastic measure was adopted that sentiment would be retarded, indefinitely."

Twenty-three members voted against the bill and eighty-seven for it. All five of the members from Sumter County voted against the bill.

The Senate took up the message from the House in reference to the amendments to the Constitutional Convention bill.

In all of the following amendments of the House the Senate concurred:

To change the time of holding the convention from August 16 to the third Tuesday in September.

To change the date of the election from March 5th to the third Tuesday in August.

To change the date for the beginning of registration under this act from the first Monday in February to the first Monday in March.

To change the hours during which the polls shall be open election day from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m., to 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

To allow the State board of canvassers fifteen instead of ten days in which to canvass the returns and declare the result.

THEY DON'T AGREE.

In these two amendments the Senate refused to concur:

To change the time for keeping open the registration office from eighteen consecutive days to ten consecutive days.

To allow the county boards of canvassers until the Thursday after election instead of Tuesday next succeeding, in which to canvass the county returns.

The appropriation bill was the feature of the evening session, and there was a protracted debate over the appropriations to the South Carolina College and the Citadel. The appropriations went through, however.

The legislative per diem and bill to raise supplies were read and referred.

The Knights of Labor order is torn by internal dissensions, and the leaders are working to prevent the disruption of the order.

Ex-Congressman Halson, of Arkansas, has been convicted of forgery and sentenced to two years in prison.

China has agreed to all the demands of the Japanese, and peace will be declared in a short time.

In view of the killing of Bowen in the prize fight in New Orleans, the Attorney General of Louisiana has filed a decree for forfeiture of charter against the Olympic Club.

An earthquake was felt throughout Southern Hungary Wednesday evening. In some districts the shock was severe. No lives reported lost.

Charles and Frank Meadowcroft, of Chicago, private bankers, who have been convicted of receiving deposits, knowing themselves to be insolvent, have been sent to jail, notwithstanding efforts of influential friends.

A despatch from Montreal, Canada, under date of the 20th, says: Over 1,000 unemployed workmen crowded around the city hall this morning for the purpose of demanding work, but the mayor being absent from the city, nothing practical was done for them. A number of the men addressed their comrades, claiming that the men were honest and ought to be given work to support their families. The city is considering what is best to do for the large number of unemployed.

A mob of masked men in Hainwood County, Tenn., Wednesday night went to the house of James Clark where Joseph Allen, colored, had gone after being acquitted of the charge of barn-burning, captured Allen and murdered him by filling his body with buckshot. Allen was tried at Brownsville Tuesday with two other negroes, who were sentenced to the penitentiary. Officers are trying to discover the murderers.

Pines, N. C., is attracting the attention of Western Pennsylvania and Western New York fruit men. A syndicate, headed by B. A. Butler, editor of the *Bradford Era*, and J. N. Perrine, business manager of the *Oil City Derrick*, has purchased a tract of 1,000 acres of land at Southern Pines, and will go into the fruit industry on a large scale.

Rev. Dr. Rooker, vice rector of the American College at Rome, has been appointed secretary to Mgr. Satolli, to succeed Dr. Hector Papi. Dr. Rooker is the son of Myron H. Rooker, editor of the *Press and Knickerbocker* of Albany, where Dr. Rooker was born thirty-three years ago.

It is said that the insurance on the lives of American citizens aggregates nearly five billions of dollars, and the New York Recorder suggests that the figures are beyond human comprehension. But vigorous imagination might get some idea of the magnitude of this sum by thinking of the Reed congress and multiplying it by five.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Senator Butler Speaks.

He Repeats His Views on The Election Law—What The Senate May Do.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Speaking of the South Carolina election laws and of his course in appealing to the courts to test their validity, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, said this morning:

"The story, for a beginning, goes back to a period twelve years ago, when shrewd layers constructed and caused to be enacted a system of registration and election laws calculated solely for the purpose of preventing even the remotest possibility of negro domination, of which at that time the people of the South were very much afraid, under existing Federal election laws.

"It put all elections in the State practically under the control of the State machine, and things went just the way the machine said. Of course we all acquiesced in these laws for many years, for no one seemed to think there was any harm in them. To tell you the truth, I never read them or knew what was in them until very recently.

"The people generally were very well satisfied with this arrangement of affairs, and for years things ran along very smoothly—until the Tillmanites, so called, got hold of the machine. Now it is charged that although acting strictly under the law they have disfranchised 40,000 white voters and elected Tillman to the Senate.

"My term expires on the 4th of March next, and I shall never be a candidate again for any political office. But I am interested in the peace and good order of the State, and I say to you, just so sure as these laws remain unchanged shotguns will play a prominent part in future political campaign and voters will walk through blood to the ballot boxes. That is why I am interested in the matter at the present time. Nobody knew how bad these laws were until the working of the last campaign caused the people to study them. They are so clearly unconstitutional that there can be no doubt whatever as to the result. I believe the Supreme Court of the State will so decide.

"I presume Tillman will come here to take his seat on the 1st of next December, and the question of constitutionality may then have not been decided by the highest tribunal of the land. In that case it is my belief that the Senate itself would have the right to decide as to whether the Legislature that had chosen the Senator was a constitutional body or not."

The mole is not blind, as many persons suppose. Its eye is hardly larger than a pinhead, and is carefully protected from dust and dirt by means of enclosing hair.

The bridal veil is a survival of the cloth borne by four maidens over the bride at a Saxon marriage to conceal blushes of the poor girl at the coarse jests that were always bandied about on such occasions.

Rats must have access to water or they die. A trapped rat may easily be tamed by allowing no water but that offered in a spoon, for the creature soon learns to recognize the hand which supplies this all-important necessity.

Partridges and quail will generally, when accidentally caught by a high wind, close their wings and drop to the ground in a slanting direction, only using their wings to check the flight when near the earth. They frequently fall to check themselves in time, or the force of the wind is greater than they calculated, and they are dashed with tremendous force to the earth and are wounded or killed.



MRS. E. E. OTTAWA

Burning Pain
Erysipelas in Face and Eyes
Inflammation Subdued and Tortures Ended by Hood's.

"I am so glad to be relieved of my tortures that I am willing to tell the benefits I have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. In April and May, I was afflicted with erysipelas in my face and eyes, which spread to my throat and neck. I tried divers ointments and alteratives, but there was no permanent abatement of the burning, torturing pain, peculiar to this complaint. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and

Felt Marked Relief
before I had finished the first bottle. I continued to improve until, when I had taken four

HOOD'S
Sarsaparilla
CURES

bottles, I was completely cured, and felt that all signs, marks and symptoms of that dire complaint had forever vanished." Mrs. E. E. OTTAWA, Hillsboro, Wisconsin.

Hood's is prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Co.

"OLD RELIABLE" LINE.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

In effect Nov. 20, 1894.

SCHEDULE (Daily).			
Lv Charleston	7 15 a m	5 30 p m	
Ar Summerville	7 52 a m	6 15 p m	
Ar Preghalls	8 28 a m	6 55 p m	
Ar Georges	8 41 a m	7 10 p m	
Ar Branchville	9 15 a m	7 40 p m	
Ar Rowesburg	9 30 a m	8 16 p m	
Ar Orangeburg	9 46 a m	8 32 p m	
Ar St. Matthews	10 07 a m	8 55 p m	
Ar Fort Motte	10 21 a m	9 08 p m	
Ar Kingville	10 33 a m	9 20 p m	
Ar Columbia	11 15 a m	10 10 p m	
Lv Columbia	6 50 a m	4 20 p m	
Ar Kingville	7 57 a m	5 05 p m	
Ar Fort Motte	7 48 a m	5 15 p m	
Ar St. Matthews	8 04 a m	5 32 p m	
Ar Orangeburg	8 30 a m	5 56 p m	
Ar Rowesburg	8 47 a m	6 13 p m	
Ar Branchville	9 05 a m	6 30 p m	
Ar Georges	9 51 a m	7 10 p m	
Ar Preghalls	10 05 a m	7 23 p m	
Ar Summerville	10 45 a m	8 00 p m	
Ar Charleston	11 30 a m	8 40 p m	

North and South via Denmark. Through sleepers to and from New York.

Lv Augusta	3 10 p m		
Ar Aiken	2 49 p m		
Ar Denmark	3 57 p m		
Ar Richmond	3 40 a m		
Ar Washington	7 00 a m		
Ar New York	1 23 p m		
Ar Washington	9 00 a m		
Ar Richmond	3 30 p m		
Ar Denmark	7 11 p m		
Ar Aiken	6 35 a m		
Ar Charleston	7 30 a m		
Ar Augusta	8 10 a m		

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Lv Camden	8 40 a m	2 45 p m	
Ar Camden Junction	9 31 a m	4 10 p m	
Ar Kingville	10 00 a m	4 55 p m	
Lv Kingville	10 40 a m	5 20 p m	
Ar Camden Junction	11 23 a m	5 49 p m	
Ar Camden	12 50 p m	6 40 p m	

"The Hamlet Special" leaves Charleston 4.00 p. m. with Pullman connection for Richmond, Wilmington, Charlotte, Raleigh and all points north via Washington, South bound arrives Charleston 2.30 p. m. Connections with Clyde S. S. Line, N. E. R. R., C. & S. Ry., at Charleston. Southern Railway, C. & G. C. & A. at Columbia. W. S. BOWEN, L. A. EMERSON, Gen. Manager. Traffic Manager.

CHAS. E. KIMBALL, RECEIVER.
IN EFFECT JULY 9, 1894.
All trains Daily Except Sunday.

STATIONS.			
N. B.		S. B.	
9		8	
4 00 Lv Charleston	Ar	2 30	
5 20 Lv Preghalls	Ar	1 10	
5 29 Lv Harleyville		1 01	
5 42 Lv Peck's		12 46	
5 45 Lv Holly Hill		12 43	
5 50 Lv Connors		12 38	
5 57 Lv Eutawville		12 31	
6 07 Lv Vances		12 20	
6 22 Lv Merriam		12 05	
6 33 Lv St. Paul		11 54	
6 39 Lv Summerton		11 48	
6 49 Lv Silver		11 39	
6 57 Lv Packsville		11 31	
7 08 Lv Tindal		11 20	
7 22 Lv Sumter	Ar	11 05	
7 25 Lv Sumter	Ar	11 02	
7 37 Lv Oswego		10 50	
7 49 Lv St. Charles		10 38	
7 59 Lv Elliotts		10 28	
8 12 Lv Lamar		10 15	
8 25 Lv Syracuse		10 02	
8 37 Lv Darlington		9 50	
8 51 Lv Mont Clare		9 37	
9 02 Lv Robbins Neck		9 27	
9 15 Lv Mandeville		9 14	
9 29 Lv Bennettsville		9 06	
9 36 Lv Breeden's		8 53	
9 40 Lv Alice		8 49	
9 52 Lv Gibson		8 37	
10 05 Lv Glio		8 24	
10 20 Ar Hamlet	Lv	8 10	
P. M.		A. M.	

POND BLUFF BRANCH.
No. 41 leaves Eutawville 10.45 a. m., Belvidere 10.55 arrive Ferguson 11.05.
No. 42 leaves Ferguson 11.35 a. m., Belvidere 11.45, arrive Eutawville 11.55.

HARLIN CITY BRANCH.
No. 33 going North leaves Vances 6.15 p. m., Milligan's 6.25, Snells 6.33, Parlers 6.42, arrives Harlin City 7.00 p. m.
No. 32 going South leaves Harlin City 9.30 a. m., Parlers 9.48, Snells 9.57, Milligan's 10.04, arrive Vances 10.15 a. m.
No. 31 going North leaves Vances 12.55 p. m., Milligan's 1.05, Snells 1.15, Parlers 1.28, arrive Harlin City 1.50 p. m.
No. 34 going South leaves Harlin City 5.00 p. m., Parlers 5.20, Snells 5.33, Milligan's 5.41, arrive Vances 5.55 p. m.

Trains 32 and 31 connect with No. 8 at Vances.
Trains 34 and 33 connect with No. 9 at Vances.
No. 41 connects with No. 9 at Eutawville.
No. 8 connects at Hamlet with the famous "Atlanta Special" of the Sea Board Air Line carrying Pullman Sleepers from Washington and Portsmouth and runs solid from Hamlet to Charleston. This train leaves New York 3.20 p. m., Philadelphia 4.41, Baltimore 7.31, Washington 8.30, Richmond 12.23 a. m. Portsmouth 9.30 p. m. and Raleigh 5.17 a. m.
No. 9 runs solid from Charleston to Hamlet and connects with S. A. L. "Atlanta Special" with sleepers from Hamlet to Washington and Portsmouth, arriving Raleigh 1.30 a. m., Portsmouth 9.00 a. m., Richmond 6.04, Washington 10.45, Baltimore, 12.00 m., Philadelphia 2.20 p. m., New York 4.53.
C. MILLARD, Superintendent.

A. WHITE & SON,
Fire Insurance Agency,

ESTABLISHED 1866.
Represent, among other Companies:
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,
HOME, of New York.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, N. Y.,
LANCASTER INSURANCE CO.
Capital represented \$75,000,000.

Feb. 12

Atlantic Coast Line.



NORTH-EASTERN R. R. OF S. C.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.			
Dated Nov. 18, 1894.	No. 35	No. 23	No. 53
	A. M.	P. M.	
Le Ft. Pierce.	* 3 10	* 7 35	
" Kingst.		8 46	
Ar Lanes.	4 20	9 07	P. M.
Ar Lanes.		9 07	* 7 05
Ar. Ch'n.	6 10	11 13	8 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.